

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 1, line 14 and ending at line 24.

A conventional flat panel display has a pair of substrates (plates) composed of a face plate and a rear plate, and forms and displays an image by projecting electron beams, which are emitted from electron-emitting devices forming a matrix pattern on the rear plate side, at phosphors, which are formed on the face plate side. In this image display device, a space between the pair of plates is kept at a vacuum and therefore several long spacers are provided at regular intervals in order to support an atmospheric pressure applied to the plates.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 3, line 25 and ending at page 4, line 12.

In order to attain the above object, a method of manufacturing an image display device according to the present invention relates to a method of manufacturing an image display device that has plural spacers for regulating a gap between a pair of substrates, including: gripping the plural spacers; and installing the gripped plural spacers on one substrate of the pair of substrates, characterized in that, in the gripping of the plural spacers, each of the plural spacers is gripped in a pair of hands with each hand of each pair gripping one end in a longitudinal direction of one spacer. Thus, each of the above requirements 1) through 4) are met and therefore it becomes possible to meet the requirement 5) concerning high precision installation.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 6, line 3 and ending at line 17.

First, an image display device to be manufactured by the manufacture method according to this embodiment is outlined. This image display device has, as a pair of substrates (plates) facing each other, a rear plate on which electron-emitting devices form a matrix pattern and a face plate on which phosphors are formed at positions opposing the electron-emitting devices on the rear plate. The electron-emitting devices on the rear plate project electron beams at the opposing phosphors on the face plate, thereby causing the phosphors to emit light. The space between the plates in this image display device is in a vacuum and therefore spacers (long spacers) are provided to support the atmospheric pressure applied to the plates.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 16, line 17 and ending at page 17, line 17.

In Fig. 7, denoted by 22 to 26 are components of a driving mechanism for moving a pair of hand hands, namely, a fixed hand and a tension applying hand, up and down. 22 represents an upper and lower hand bar (upper and lower hand plate) with a flat shape obtained by coupling a bar that connects one pair of hands with a bar that connects another pair of hands at the center between the two pairs of hands. A top face of the upper and lower hand bar 22 is in contact with bottom faces of shoulder members 12a and 32a, which protrude from side faces of upper end portions of the fixed plates 12 and 32, respectively. With the upper and lower hand bar 22 kept in contact with the shoulder members 12a and 32a, the fixed plates 12 and 32 can be moved upward through the shoulder members 12a and 32a. A mechanism for moving the upper and lower hand bar 22 is composed of an air cylinder 23, an angle member 24, and a vertical guide 25. The air cylinder 23 serves as a drive source for driving the upper and lower hand bar 22 upward and downward. The angle member 24 is attached to a top face of the

column 4. The vertical guide 25 is provided on a side face of the angle member 24. A rod of the air cylinder 23 is moved up and down to drive the upper and lower hand bar 22 upward and downward along the vertical guide 25 of the angle member 24, thereby lifting and lowering the hand unit. The air cylinder 23 may be replaced by a servomotor or a similar drive source.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 27, line 1 and ending at line 4.

In this step, an adhesive is applied to an adhesive application hole 75b on each end of the spacer unit 75. A transfer method is employed to apply the adhesive ~~from~~ for the reason given below.

Please substitute the following paragraph for the paragraph starting at page 31, line 1 and ending at line 19.

This makes it impossible to heat the adhesive alone during heating for curing the adhesive, and portions of the rear plate 273 and the spacer 74 that are in the periphery of the adhesive are also raised in temperature. When the temperature of the rear plate 273 is raised, the rear plate 273 itself becomes larger due to thermal expansion. The rear plate 273 is increased in size by approximately 4  $\mu\text{m}$  as the temperature of the rear plate 273 is raised by 1°C. Accordingly, when heated at 200°C, which is a temperature necessary to fully cure the adhesive, the rear plate 273 shifts from the position before the heating by dozens of  $\mu\text{m}$ . In addition, the glass plate is deformed unevenly by heating. Since it is impossible to make the rear plate jig 6 and the spacer hold-down mechanism 7 conform to changes in the rear plate caused by the

thermal expansion, however; the positional accuracy of the spacer 74 relative to the rear plate 273 is lowered.